

58. Lapland Longspur T

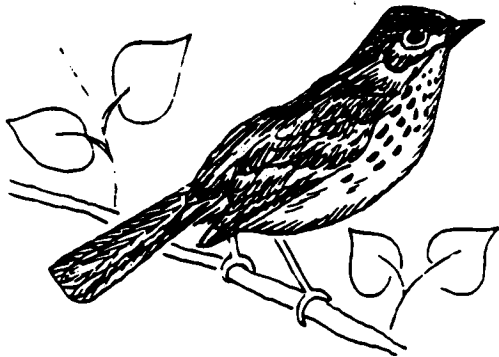
TRAITS: Small-sized bird; breeding male has black crown, face and breast and chestnut hind neck; female nondescript, like many sparrows.

HABITAT: Alpine and dry lowland tundra; nests on small clumps of grass or dry knolls.

FOODS: Mainly seeds and buds of plants; also insects.

EATEN BY: Weasels, foxes, jaegers, gulls, short-eared owls.

"GEE WHIZ": One of the most common land birds on the tundra in the summer; migrates to warmer, more southern prairies in winter; longspurs spend a lot of time on the ground and usually run or walk rather than hop.



59. Small Thrushes F

TRAITS: Small birds with long tails, short, thin bills, brown backs, spots on white breast.

HABITAT: Gray-cheeked thrushes need tall shrub thickets; hermit thrushes need forest openings and edges; Swainson's thrushes need old conifer or hardwood forests.

FOODS: Beetles, ants, wasps, moth and butterfly larvae, flies, treehoppers, millipedes, snails, and other invertebrates; also berries.

EATEN BY: Merlins, sharp-shinned hawks, goshawks, boreal owls; red squirrels prey on eggs.

"GEE WHIZ": Parasitized by certain invertebrates and microscopic organisms.



60. Warblers F

TRAITS: Small birds with thin bills, most have yellow markings.

HABITAT: Some species (orange-crowned, yellow, Wilson's, blackpoll) live in tall shrub thickets; yellow-rumped warblers live in mixed forest; Townsend's warblers require coniferous forest.

FOODS: Insects that live on leaves and twigs of trees and shrubs, including true bugs, leafhoppers, moth and butterfly larvae, aphids, flies, beetles, sawflies, spiders.

EATEN BY: Merlins, sharp-shinned hawks, shrikes.